

Exploration Update

11 March 2021



Highlights

- At Red Chris, new zones of higher grade mineralisation intersected at East Ridge and south of the South Boundary Fault:
 - At East Ridge, hole RC678, returned 198m @ 0.89g/t Au & 0.83% Cu from 800m, including 76m @ 1.8g/t Au and 1.5% Cu from 908m. East Ridge is located 300m east of East Zone and the new intercept is open in all directions.
 - Drilling at East Zone has intersected higher grade mineralisation south of the South Boundary Fault. The South Boundary Fault currently defines the southern extent of mineralisation across the East Zone. Hole RC677 returned 524m @ 0.37g/t Au & 0.39% Cu from 528m, including 156m @ 0.71g/t Au & 0.59% Cu from 638m. This interval also includes 10m @ 1.5g/t Au & 0.88% Cu from 784m which is located on the underexplored side of the South Boundary Fault.
- At Havieron, infill drilling (within the Inferred Mineral Resource Boundary) designed to support the delivery of an Indicated Mineral Resource estimate in the South East Crescent Zone and adjacent Breccia Zones has been completed. The results are in line with expectations and increase confidence in the continuity of the higher grade mineralisation.

Newcrest Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, Sandeep Biswas, said “We are excited to announce the discovery of the East Ridge which is a new zone of higher grade mineralisation at Red Chris. The initial intercept is open in all directions, with mineralisation displaying similar characteristics to that of the high grade pods in the East Zone. Drilling to determine the significance of this new zone is underway, with the results from this initial intercept highlighting the potential for additional discoveries at Red Chris.”

Red Chris - Significant results since the December 2020⁽¹⁾ Quarterly Exploration Report:

- **RC675:**
 - 438m @ 0.32g/t Au & 0.41% Cu from 264m
 - including 30m @ 0.57g/t Au & 0.77% Cu from 340m
- **RC677:**
 - 524m @ 0.37g/t Au & 0.39% Cu from 528m
 - including 156m @ 0.71g/t Au & 0.59% Cu from 638m
 - including 10m @ 1.5g/t Au & 0.88% Cu from 784m
- **RC678:**
 - 198m @ 0.89g/t Au & 0.83% Cu from 800m
 - including 104m @ 1.5g/t Au & 1.3% Cu from 884m
 - including 76m @ 1.8g/t Au & 1.5% Cu from 908m

Havieron - Significant infill resource drilling results since the December 2020⁽¹⁾ Quarterly Exploration Report:

- **HAD112**
 - 196.1m @ 1.7g/t Au & 0.28% Cu from 545.9m
 - including 18.5m @ 4.9g/t Au & 0.60% Cu from 595m
- **HAD122**
 - 97m @ 3.9g/t Au & 0.50% Cu from 500m
 - including 15m @ 9.7g/t Au & 1.8% Cu from 500m

¹ #drilling in progress * partial intercept, assays pending ** partial intercept, assays pending; ^ updated intercept or ^^ previously reported.
Newcrest Mining Limited – Level 8, 600 St Kilda Road, Melbourne – Exploration Update 11 March 2021

- **HAD123**
 - 169.5m @ 3.4g/t Au & 0.33% Cu from 711.5m
 - including 58.9m @ 6.2g/t Au & 0.23% Cu from 736.1m
 - including 3.1m @ 95g/t Au & 0.50% Cu from 781.8m
- **HAD127**
 - 79.3m @ 4.5g/t Au & 1.4% Cu from 537m
 - including 41.7m @ 8.4g/t Au & 2.6% Cu from 549m
- **HAD130**
 - 109.4m @ 5.9g/t Au & 0.63% Cu from 622m
 - including 24m @ 17g/t Au & 1.4% Cu from 630m

Red Chris, British Columbia, Canada

Red Chris is a joint venture between Newcrest (70%) and Imperial Metals Corporation (30%). Newcrest acquired its interest in, and operatorship of, Red Chris on 15 August 2019.

The Brownfields Exploration program is focused on the discovery of additional zones of higher grade mineralisation within the Red Chris porphyry corridor, including targets outside of the historic Imperial Metals resource. Since 31 December 2020, there were up to six diamond drill rigs in operation. A further 4,742m of drilling has been completed from 4 drill holes. All drill holes intersected mineralisation. This contributed to a total of 109,177m of drilling from 92 drill holes since Newcrest acquired its interest in the joint venture. Drilling continues to return significant intercepts across the entire porphyry corridor.

At **East Ridge**, located adjacent to the East Zone, Newcrest's first hole has discovered a new zone of higher grade mineralisation, with hole RC678 returning 198m @ 0.89g/t Au & 0.83% Cu from 800m, including 76m @ 1.8g/t Au and 1.5% Cu from 908m. The style of mineralisation and grade tenor is similar to that seen in the high grade pods from the East Zone (previously reported). The intercept, a 300m step out east of the East Zone, is located south of the South Boundary Fault, is open in all directions and extends the eastern side of the porphyry corridor as shown in Figures 1 and 2. Drilling to define the extent and continuity of this high grade mineralisation is underway.

In the **East Zone**, drilling continues to confirm the potential for additional high grade mineralisation south of the South Boundary Fault. The South Boundary Fault currently defines the southern extent of mineralisation across the East Zone, Main Zone and Gully Zone. Results from RC677, which extended across the fault, returned 524m @ 0.37g/t Au & 0.39% Cu from 528m, including 156m @ 0.71g/t Au & 0.59% Cu from 638m. This interval also includes 10m @ 1.5g/t Au & 0.88% Cu from 784m which is located on the south side of the fault. Located 300m west of East Ridge, drilling to define the extent and continuity of this potential high grade mineralisation is underway.

In the **Main Zone**, drilling has confirmed the potential for further higher grade mineralisation which could support additional mining fronts, beneath and to the south west of the open pit. Results from RC675, which followed up historic results south west of the Main Zone pit, returned 438m @ 0.32g/t Au & 0.41% Cu from 264m, including 30m @ 0.57g/t Au & 0.77% Cu from 340m. The mineralisation is located immediately adjacent to the South Boundary Fault and is open at depth and along strike. Drilling to define the extent and continuity of this potential high grade mineralisation is underway.

Approximately 50,000m of growth-related drilling is planned this calendar year with an increase to 8 drill rigs next quarter. Further drilling of the **East Ridge** and **Main Zone** is planned to define the extent of the mineralisation and is expected to be completed by June 2021. Further targets along the porphyry corridor and neighbouring GJ property, have been identified with the potential to conduct drilling to test these targets in the future.

Refer to Appendix 1 for additional information, and Drillhole data table for all results reported during the period.

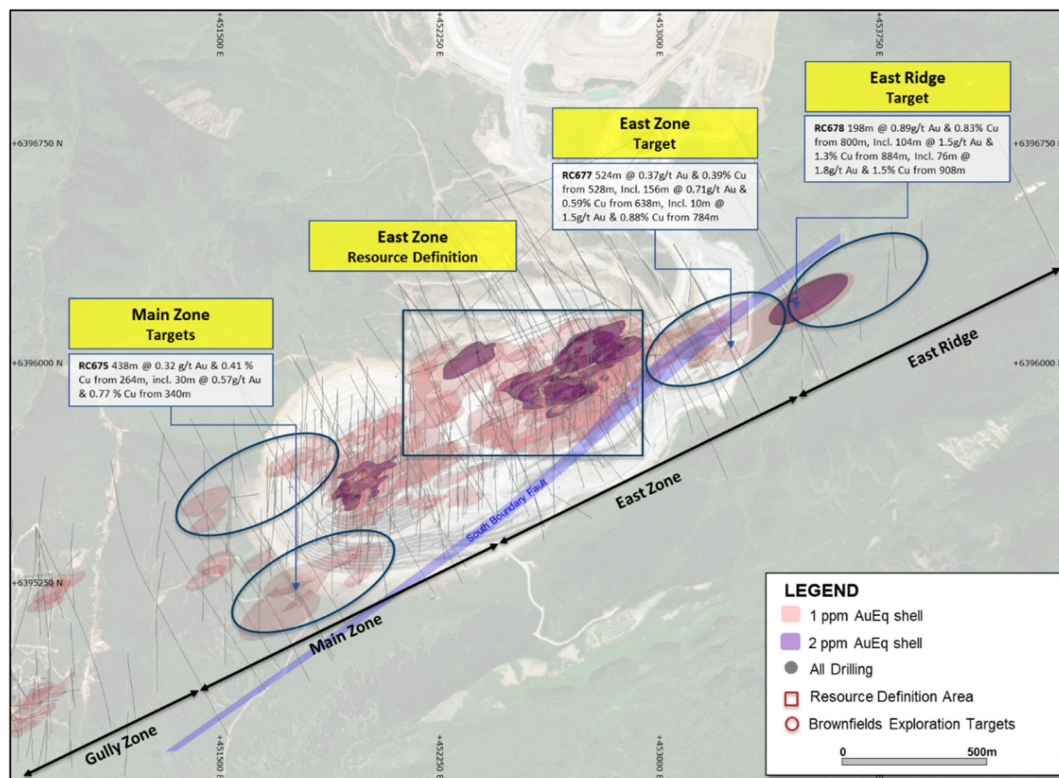


Figure 1. Schematic plan view map of the Red Chris porphyry corridor spanning East Ridge, East Zone, Main Zone and Gully Zone showing drill hole locations (Newcrest & Imperial) and significant Newcrest intercepts (drill intercepts have been reported in Appendix 1 of this report, and in prior Newcrest exploration releases). 1g/t AuEq and 2g/t AuEq shell projections generated from a Leapfrog model. Gold equivalent (AuEq) grade calculated using a copper conversion factor of 1.79 [(gold grade (g/t)) + [copper grade (%) x 1.79]], using US\$1,300/oz Au, US\$3.40/lb Cu and 100% recovery.

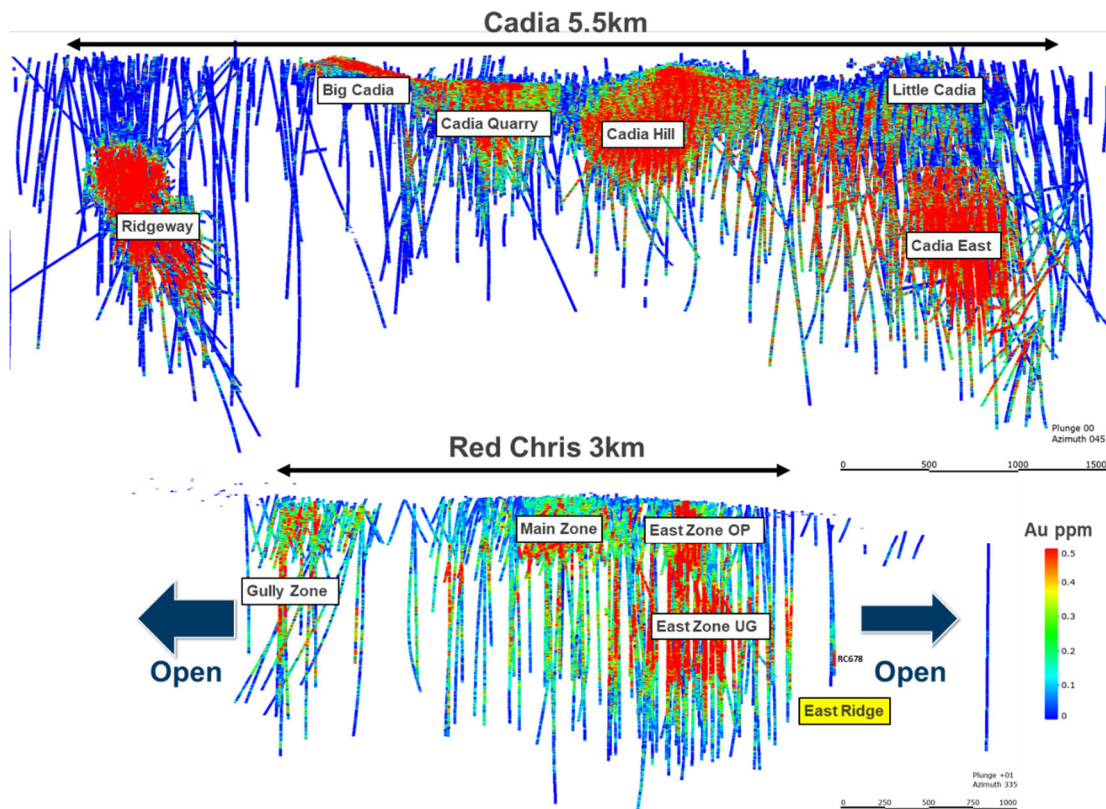


Figure 2. Long section view map of the Cadia and Red Chris porphyry corridors showing drill hole locations and gold distribution.

Havieron Project, Western Australia

The Havieron Project is operated by Newcrest under a Joint Venture Agreement with Greatland Gold. As announced on 30 November 2020, Newcrest has now met the Stage 3 expenditure requirement (US\$45 million) and is entitled to earn an additional 20% joint venture interest, resulting in an overall joint venture interest of 60% (Greatland Gold 40%). Newcrest can earn up to a 70% joint venture interest through total expenditure of US\$65 million and the completion of a series of exploration and development milestones in a four-stage farm-in over a six year period that commenced in May 2019. Newcrest may acquire an additional 5% interest at the end of the farm-in period at fair market value. The Joint Venture Agreement includes tolling principles reflecting the intention of the parties that, subject to a successful exploration program and Feasibility Study and a positive decision to mine, the resulting joint venture mineralised material will be processed at Telfer.

The Havieron Project is centred on a deep magnetic anomaly located 45km east of Telfer in the Paterson Province. The deposit is overlain by more than 420m of post mineral Permian cover. Newcrest commenced drilling during the June 2019 quarter and has progressively increased its drilling activities with up to eight drill rigs operational during the period. Drilling activities from 26 infill drill holes resulted in 16,449m of drilling completed since 30 December 2020, with all drill holes intersecting mineralisation. A total of 154,953m of drilling from 179 drill holes has been completed since Newcrest commenced exploration activity in May 2019.

At Havieron, infill drilling to support the delivery of an Indicated Mineral Resource estimate in the South East Crescent Zone and adjacent Breccia Zones has been completed. This infill drilling confirms previously reported drilling results and provides additional support for both geological and grade continuity for ongoing studies.

Drilling since May 2019 has outlined an ovoid shaped zone of variable brecciation, alteration and sulphide mineralisation with dimensions of 650m x 350m trending in a north west orientation. Breccia mineralisation has been identified internally and externally to the Crescent Zone, including targets which remain open to the east, north west and south east. Mineralisation has been observed to over 1,000m in vertical extent below the post mineralisation cover sequence and remains open at depth.

Within this ovoid shaped zone, exploration activity has identified four key target regions at this stage, which are:

- South East Crescent and Breccia
- North West Crescent
- Northern Breccia
- Eastern Breccia

An infill drilling program comprising 43 holes saw 26 holes completed during the reporting period (within the Inferred Mineral Resource Boundary) at a nominal 50m by 50m spacing, designed to support the delivery of an Indicated Mineral Resource estimate in the South East Crescent Zone and adjacent Breccia Zones. Assay results have now been received for all of the holes. The results are in line with expectations and increase the confidence in the continuity of the higher grade mineralisation. Results for the reporting period include⁽¹⁾:

- **HAD112**
 - 196.1m @ 1.7g/t Au & 0.28% Cu from 545.9m
 - including 18.5m @ 4.9g/t Au & 0.60% Cu from 595m
- **HAD113W2**
 - 89.3m @ 2.3g/t Au & 0.38% Cu from 799.5m
- **HAD114W1**
 - 114.8m @ 0.97g/t Au & 0.14% Cu from 770.4m
 - Including 16m @ 5.1g/t Au & 0.49% Cu from 840.6m
- **HAD116**
 - 164m @ 1.3g/t Au & 0.49% Cu from 644m
 - including 15.7m @ 5.2g/t Au & 0.8% Cu from 655.7m
- **HAD117**
 - 33.7m @ 6.1g/t Au & 0.63% Cu from 699m
 - including 22.7m @ 9g/t Au & 0.88% Cu from 710m
- **HAD117W1**
 - 33.8m @ 4.1g/t Au & 0.25% Cu from 794.2m
 - Including 15.6m @ 5.8g/t Au & 0.23% Cu from 794.4m
- **HAD118**
 - 31.9m @ 3.4g/t Au & 0.88% Cu from 626m
 - including 18.2m @ 4.7g/t Au & 1.1% Cu from 639.3m

- **HAD119**
 - 129.5m @ 1.5g/t Au & 0.29% Cu from 550.1m
 - including 40m @ 4.3g/t Au & 0.79% Cu from 627m
- **HAD119W1**
 - 65m @ 2.6g/t Au & 0.45% Cu from 663m
 - including 17.5m @ 4.6g/t Au & 0.55% Cu from 674.5m
- **HAD120**
 - 199.5m @ 1.1g/t Au & 0.30% Cu from 573m
 - including 13m @ 5.6g/t Au & 0.4% Cu from 670m
- **HAD121**
 - 70.5m @ 2.8g/t Au & 0.17% Cu from 514m
 - including 2.1m @ 59g/t Au & 1.3% Cu from 519.8m
- **HAD122**
 - 97m @ 3.9g/t Au & 0.50% Cu from 500m
 - including 15m @ 9.7g/t Au & 1.8% Cu from 500m
- **HAD123**
 - 169.5m @ 3.4g/t Au & 0.33% Cu from 711.5m
 - including 58.9m @ 6.2g/t Au & 0.23% Cu from 736.1m
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 - including 24m @ 17g/t Au & 1.4% Cu from 630m
- **HAD131**
 - 54.5m @ 1.9g/t Au & 1.3% Cu from 508m
 - including 33.8m @ 2.4g/t Au & 1.2% Cu from 508.2m

Mineralisation is open at depth below the Inferred Mineral Resource indicating the potential for resource expansion at depth with additional drilling. Current drilling is targeted to define the extent and growth potential of the Havieron mineralised system.

Drilling in the current period was impacted by seasonal wet weather. Currently 8 drill rigs are operational on the growth drilling program with a focus on the **North West Crescent** and **Northern Breccia Zone**. This drilling is aimed to provide support for the potential expansion of the existing Inferred Mineral Resource. Drill testing and interpretation of the geological and mineralisation controls of the **Eastern Breccia Zone** is ongoing. Further targets outside of Havieron, but within the joint venture area with Greatland Gold, have been identified with the potential to conduct drilling to test these targets in the future.

Refer to Appendix 2 for additional information, and Drillhole data table for all results reported during the period.

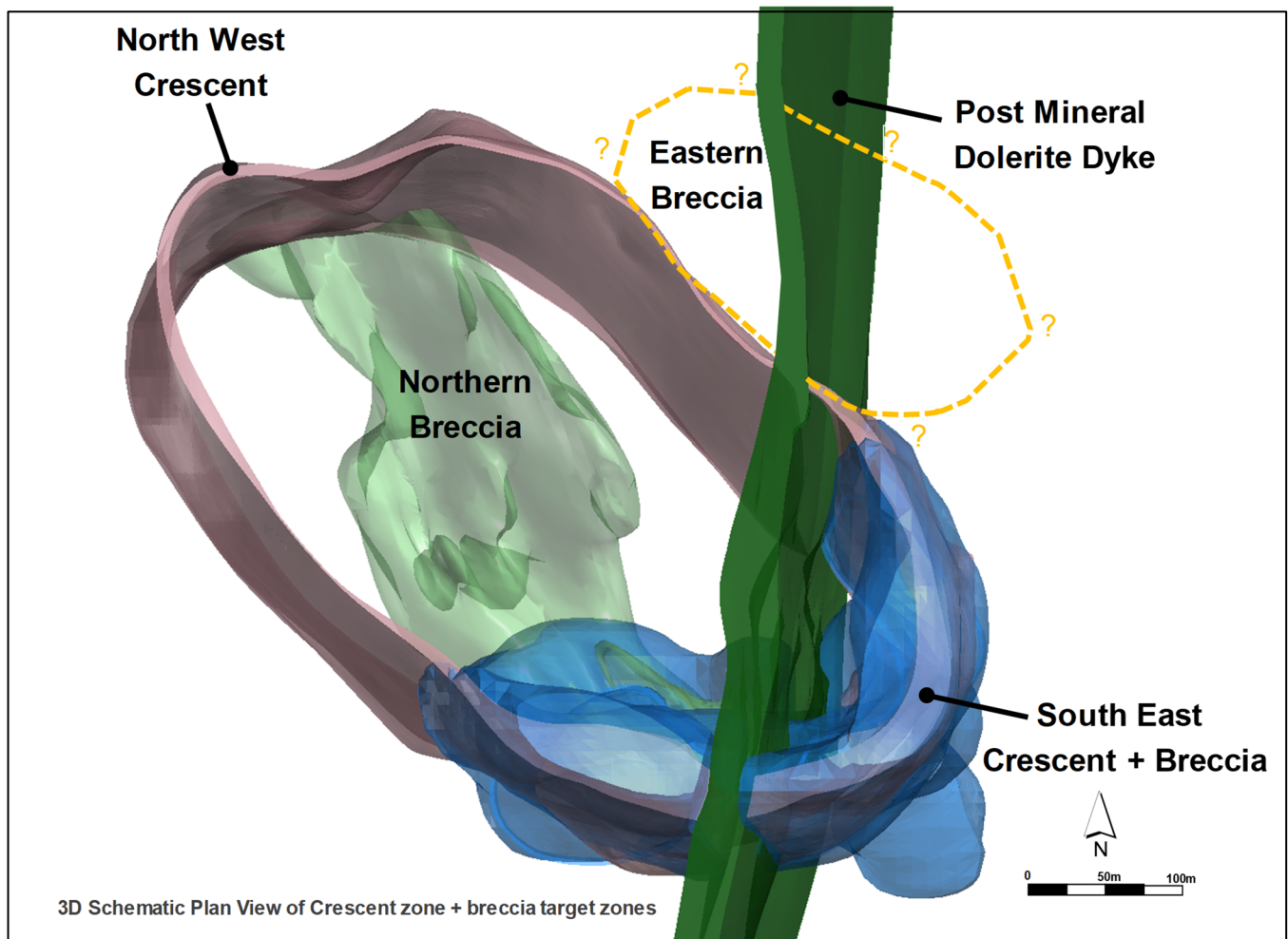


Figure 3. 3D Plan view schematic showing the spatial association of the South East Crescent + Breccia, North West Crescent, Northern Breccia and newly recognised Eastern Breccia targets outline projected to surface.

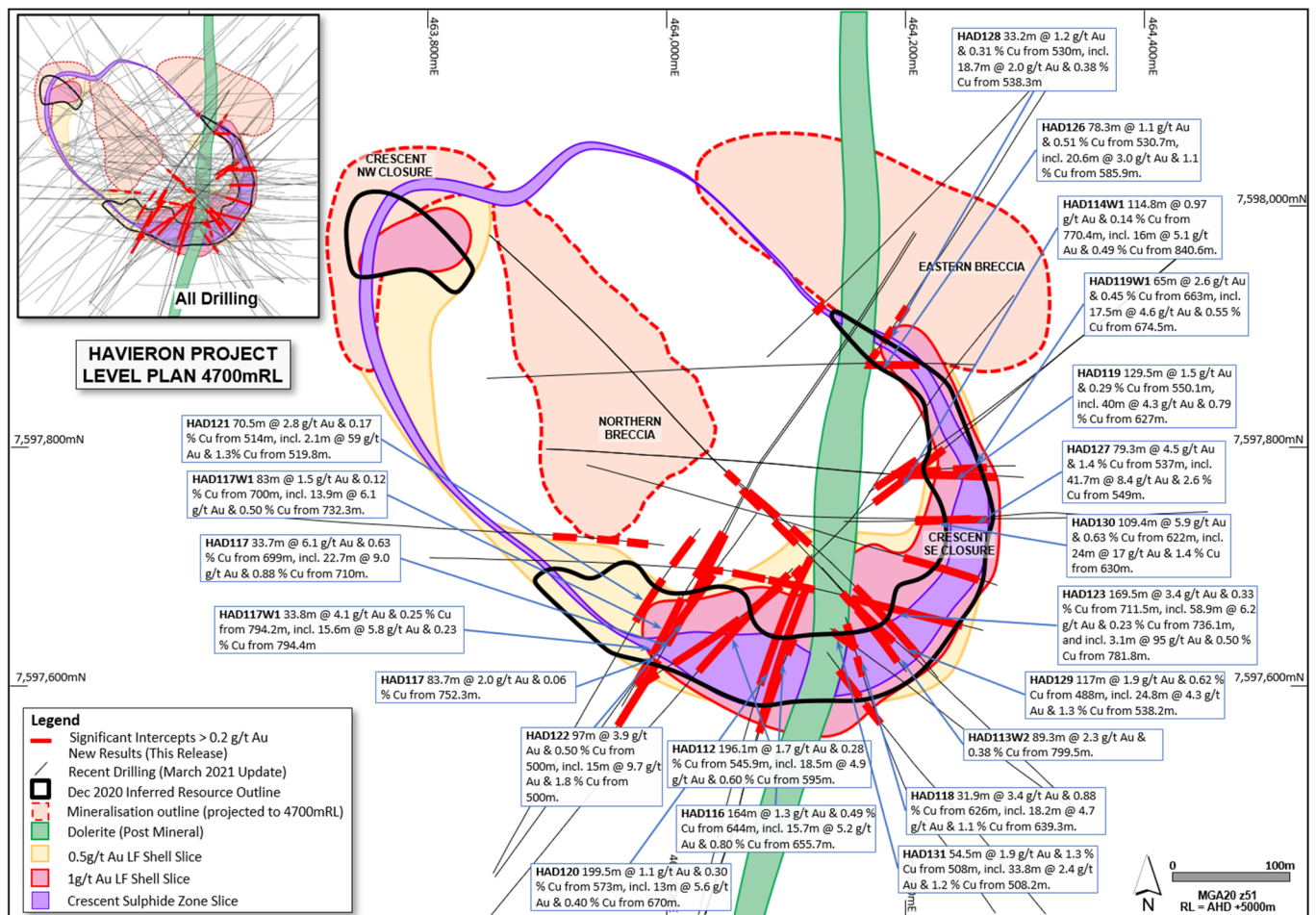


Figure 4. Plan view schematic of a horizontal slice at 4700mRL through the Crescent Sulphide Zone and Breccia-hosted Zones, showing the extents of the 0.5 and 1.0 g/t Au Leapfrog™ grade shells with highlighted newly reported intercepts for this period. Also shown is the Eastern Breccia, Northern Breccia and North West Crescent mineralisation outlines projected to the 4700mRL section - drilling is ongoing to confirm the extent of these zones.

Wilki Project, Western Australia

Newcrest entered into an exploration farm-in and joint venture agreement with Antipa Minerals Limited on 11 March 2020 in respect of the southern portion of its 100% owned ground in the Paterson Province of Western Australia (now called the 'Wilki Project').

The Wilki Project covers a strategic landholding of ~2,200km² which surrounds the Telfer operation and is also in close proximity to the Havieron Project and the Juri Joint Venture.

Exploration activity during the December 2020 quarter included a 15 hole drill program testing five targets previously identified from Airborne Electromagnetic Survey (AEM), geochemistry and magnetic data. Interpretation of results are ongoing.

A work program for the 2021 field season targeting additional high priority targets is in preparation.

Juri Joint Venture, Western Australia

On 30 November 2020, Newcrest entered into the Juri Joint Venture which is a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Greatland Gold, with respect to its Black Hills and Paterson Range East projects, located within the Paterson Province approximately 50km from the Telfer operation. The new joint venture covers an area of approximately 248km².

Under the terms of the agreement, Newcrest has been granted an initial 25% joint venture interest with the potential to earn up to a 75% joint venture interest through total expenditure of A\$20 million over a two stage earn-in, across a five year period. Greatland Gold will manage the Juri Joint Venture until the end of calendar year 2021, after which Newcrest has the right to be appointed as Manager.

Newcrest and Greatland Gold have agreed an exploration program until the end of calendar year 2021 which is anticipated to drill test priority targets, including the Parlay target within the Black Hills Project and the Goliath, Outamind and Los Diablos targets within the Paterson Range East Project. Additionally, geophysical work will be conducted in calendar year 2021 to identify other potential targets within both projects. Field activities are expected to commence by the end of March 2021.

Nevada, USA

At the Jarbidge project in northern Nevada, Newcrest is exploring an early-stage exploration target for low-sulfidation epithermal gold. Newcrest completed diamond drilling at the Jack Creek zone in February 2021 and is awaiting final assay results and data interpretation.

Appendix 1

Red Chris (70% Newcrest): JORC Table 1 Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Core samples are obtained from core drilling. HQ and NQ diameter diamond core was drilled on a 3, 4.5m or 6m run. Core was cut using an automatic core-cutter and half core sampled at 2m intervals. Cover sequences were not sampled.
Drilling techniques	Core drilling was advanced with HQ3, HQ, NQ3 and NQ diameter coring configuration. Core from inclined drill holes are oriented on 3, 4.5m or 6m runs using an electronic core orientation tool (Reflex ACTIII). At the end of each run, the bottom of hole position is marked by the driller, which is later transferred to the whole drill core run length with a bottom of hole reference line.
Drill sample recovery	Core recovery is systematically recorded from the commencement of coring to end of hole, by reconciling against driller's depth blocks in each core tray with data recorded in the database. Drillers depth blocks provided the depth, interval of core recovered, and interval of core drilled. Core recoveries were typically 100%, with isolated zones of lower recovery.
Logging	Geological logging recorded qualitative descriptions of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and structure (for all core drilled – 4,742m in 4 holes – all holes intersected mineralisation, including orientation of key geological features. Geotechnical measurements were recorded including Rock Quality Designation (RQD) fracture frequency, solid core recovery and qualitative rock strength measurements. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded every metre. All geological and geotechnical logging was conducted at the Red Chris Mine. Digital data logging was captured, validated and stored in an acQuire database. All drill cores were photographed, prior to cutting and/or sampling the core.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. Core was cut and sampled at the Red Chris Mine core processing facility. Half core samples were collected in plastic bags together with pre-numbered sample tags and grouped in plastic bags for dispatch to the laboratory. Sample weights typically varied from 5 to 10kg. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Drill core samples were freighted by road to the laboratory. Sample preparation was conducted at the independent ISO 9001 certified and ISO 17025 accredited Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd Laboratory, Vancouver (Bureau Veritas). Samples were dried at 65°C, and crushed to 95% passing 4.75 mm, and the split to obtain up to 3kg sub-sample, which was pulverised (using LM2) to produce a pulped product with the minimum standard of 95% passing 106µm. Duplicate samples were collected from crush and pulp samples at a rate of 1:20. Duplicate results show an acceptable level of variability for the material sampled and style of mineralisation. Periodic size checks (1:20) for crush and pulp samples and sample weights are provided by the laboratory and recorded in the acQuire database.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Assaying of drill core samples was conducted at Bureau Veritas. All samples were assayed for 48 elements using a 4-acid digestion followed by ICP-AES/ICP-MS determination (method MA250). Gold analyses were determined by 50g fire assay with ICP-ES finish (method FA350). Carbon and Sulphur were determined by Leco (method TC000) and mercury using aqua regia digestion followed by ICP-ES/MS determination (method AQ200). Sampling and assaying quality control procedures consisted of inclusion of certified reference material (CRMs), coarse residue and pulp duplicates with each batch (at least 1:20). Assays of quality control samples were compared with reference samples in the acQuire database and verified as acceptable prior to use of data from analysed batches. Laboratory quality control data, including laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates, repeats and grind size results are captured in acQuire database and assessed for accuracy and precision for recent data. Due to the limited extent of the drilling program to date, extended quality control programs are yet to be undertaken, whereby pulped samples will be submitted to an umpire laboratory and combined with more extensive re-submission programs. Analysis of the available quality control sample assay results indicates that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved and the database contains no analytical data that has been numerically manipulated.

Criteria	Commentary
	The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration drilling results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Sampling intervals defined by the geologist are electronically assigned sample identification numbers prior to core cutting. Corresponding sample numbers matching pre-labelled sample tags are assigned to each interval. All sampling and assay information were stored in a secure acQuire database with restricted access. Electronically generated sample submission forms providing the sample identification number accompany each submission to the laboratory. Assay results from the laboratory with corresponding sample identification are loaded directly into the acQuire database. Assessment of reported significant assay intervals was verified by re-logging of drill core intervals and assessment of high resolution core photography. The verification of significant intersections has been completed by company personnel and the Competent Person/Qualified Person. No adjustments are made to assay data, and no twinned holes have been completed. Drilling intersects mineralisation at various angles. There are no currently known drilling, sampling, recovery, or other factors that could materially affect the accuracy or reliability of the data.
Location of data points	Drill collar locations were surveyed using a RTK GPS with GNSS with a stated accuracy of +/- 0.025m. Drill rig alignment was attained using an electronic azimuth aligner (Reflex TN14 GYROCOMPASS). Downhole survey was collected at 9 to 30m intervals of the drill hole using single shot survey (Reflex EZ-SHOT). At the end of hole, all holes have been surveyed using a continuous gyro survey to surface (Reflex EZ-GYRO). Topographic control is established from PhotoSat topographic data and derived digital elevation model. The topography is generally low relief to flat, with an average elevation of 1500 m, with several deep creek gullies. All collar coordinates are provided in the North American Datum (NAD83 Zone 9).
Data spacing and distribution	The drill hole spacing ranges from 100 – 200m in lateral extent within an area of 1.5km² at the East Zone, 1.5km² at the Main Zone and 1.5km² at the Gully Zone. The drill hole spacing is >200m at the East Ridge, where there is insufficient drilling to define the lateral extent of the area. No sample compositing is applied to samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Drilling of reported drill holes RC675, RC677 and RC678 are oriented perpendicular to the intrusive complex. The intrusive complex has an east-northeast orientation, with drilling established on a north-northwest orientation. Drill holes exploring the extents of the East Ridge, East Zone, Main Zone and Gully Zone mineral system intersected moderately dipping volcanic and sedimentary units cut by sub-vertical intrusive lithologies. Steeply dipping mineralised zones with an east-northeast orientation have been interpreted from historic and Newcrest drill holes.
Sample security	The security of samples is controlled by tracking samples from drill rig to database. Drill core was delivered from the drill rig to the Red Chris Mine core yard every shift. Geological and geotechnical logging, high resolution core photography and cutting of drill core was undertaken at the Red Chris core processing facility. Samples were freighted in sealed bags with security tags by road to the laboratory, and in the custody of Newcrest representatives. Sample numbers are generated from pre-labelled sample tags. All samples are collected in pre-numbered plastic bags. Sample tags are inserted into prenumbered plastic bags together with the sample. Verification of sample numbers and identification is conducted by the laboratory on receipt of samples, and sample receipt advice issued to Newcrest. Details of all sample movement are recorded in a database table. Dates, Hole ID sample ranges, and the analytical suite requested are recorded with the dispatch of samples to the laboratory analytical services. Any discrepancies logged at the receipt of samples into the laboratory analytical services are validated.
Audits or reviews	Due to the limited duration of the program, no external audits or reviews have been undertaken. Internal verification and audit of Newcrest exploration procedures and databases are periodically undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Red Chris comprises 77 mineral tenures including five mining leases and is a joint venture between subsidiaries of Newcrest Mining Limited (70%) and Imperial Metals Corporation (30%). Newcrest Red Chris Mining Limited is the operator of Red Chris. Newcrest Red Chris Mining Limited and the Tahltan Nation (as represented by the Tahltan Central Government, the Tahltan Band and Iskut First Nation) signed an updated Impact, Benefit and Co-Management Agreement (IBCA) covering Red Chris on 15 August 2019. All obligations with respect to legislative requirements including minimum expenditure are maintained in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Conwest Exploration Limited, Great Plains Development Co. of Canada, Silver Standard Mines Ltd, Texasgulf Canada Ltd. (formerly Ecstall Mining Limited), American Bullion Minerals Ltd and bcMetals Corporation conducted exploration in the areas between 1956 and 2006. Imperial Metals Corporation acquired the project in 2007 and completed deeper drilling at the East and Main Zones between 2007 and 2012.
Geology	The Red Chris Project is located in the Stikine terrane of north-western British Columbia, 80 km south of the town of Dease Lake. Late Triassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group host a series of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic 204–198 Ma) diorite to quartz monzonite stocks and dykes. Gold and copper mineralisation at Red Chris consists of vein, disseminated and breccia sulphide typical of porphyry-style mineralisation. Mineralisation is hosted by diorite to quartz monzonite stocks and dykes. The main mineral assemblage contains well developed pyrite-chalcopryrite-bornite sulphide mineral assemblages as vein and breccia infill, and disseminations. The main mineralisation event is associated with biotite and potassium feldspar-magnetite wall rock alteration.
Drill hole information	As provided.
Data aggregation methods	Significant assay intercepts are reported as (A) length-weighted averages exceeding 0.1g/t Au greater than or equal to 20m, with less than 10m of consecutive internal dilution; and (B) length-weighted averages exceeding 0.5g/t Au for greater than or equal to 10m, with less than 10m of consecutive internal dilution; and (C) length-weighted averages exceeding 1g/t Au for greater than or equal to 10m, with less than 10m of consecutive internal dilution; (D) length-weighted averages exceeding 5g/t Au greater than or equal to 10m, with less than 10m of consecutive internal dilution; and (E) length-weighted averages exceeding 10g/t Au for greater than or equal to 10m, with less than 10m of consecutive internal dilution. No top cuts are applied to intercept calculations.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Significant assay intervals reported represent apparent widths. Insufficient geological information is available to confirm the geological model and true width of significant assay intervals.
Diagrams	As provided.
Balanced reporting	This is the tenth release of Exploration Results for this project made by Newcrest. Previous release dates are 30 January 2020, 11 March 2020, 30 April 2020, 11 June 2020, 23 July 2020, 10 September 2020, 29 October 2020, 10 December 2020 and 28 January 2021. Earlier reporting of exploration programs conducted by Newcrest and Imperial Metals Corporation have previously been reported. Exploration drilling programs are ongoing and further material results will be reported in subsequent Newcrest releases.
Other substantive exploration data	Nil.
Further work	Further drilling is planned to define the extents of the East Ridge, East Zone and Main Zone.

Drillhole data⁽¹⁾

Red Chris Project, British Columbia, Canada

Reporting Criteria: Intercepts reported are downhole drill width (not true width) Au >0.1ppm (0.1g/t Au) and minimum 20m downhole width with maximum consecutive internal dilution of 10m. Also highlighted are high grade intervals of Au >0.5ppm (0.5g/t Au), Au >1ppm (1g/t Au), Au > 5ppm (5g/t Au), Au >10ppm (10g/t Au) and minimum 10m downhole width with maximum consecutive internal dilution of 10m. Gold grades are reported to two significant figures. Samples are from core drilling which is HQ or NQ in diameter. Core is photographed and logged by the geology team before being cut. Half core HQ and NQ samples are prepared for assay and the remaining material is retained in the core farm for future reference. Each assay batch is submitted with duplicates and standards to monitor laboratory quality. Total depth (end of hole) is rounded to one decimal place for reporting purposes.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (GRID)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Cu (pct)	Cut off
RC675	DD	451667	6395388	1539	981.2	147	-59	150	194	44	0.11	0.15	0.1
								264	702	438	0.32	0.41	0.1
							incl.	314	326	12	0.55	0.74	0.5
							incl.	340	370	30	0.57	0.77	0.5
							incl.	544	562	18	0.62	0.66	0.5
RC676 [#]	DD	452008	6396133	1554	806.4	145	-59	Assays pending					
RC677	DD	453064	6396386	1460	1445.1	148	-64	188	230	42	0.11	0.03	0.1
								528	1052	524	0.37	0.39	0.1
							incl.	638	794	156	0.71	0.59	0.5
							incl.	784	794	10	1.5	0.88	1
							incl.	810	854	44	0.57	0.43	0.5
								1066	1148	82	0.12	0.18	0.1
RC678	DD	453251	6396597	1420	1499.3	147	-59	706	782	76	0.14	0.27	0.1
								800	998	198	0.89	0.83	0.1
							incl.	884	988	104	1.5	1.3	0.5
							incl.	908	984	76	1.8	1.5	1
RC679	DD	451618	6395469	1540	1135.1	148	-59	Assays pending					
RC680	DD	451718	6395301	1539	770.2	150	-59	Assays pending					
RC681 [#]	DD	451585	6395323	1528	536.3	151	-59	Assays pending					
RC682 [#]	DD	453064	6396386	1460	734.3	149	-69	Assays pending					
RC683 [#]	DD	451963	6395068	1537	13.5	328	-59	Assays pending					
RC684 [#]	DD	453252	6396600	1420	293.0	147	-63	Assays pending					

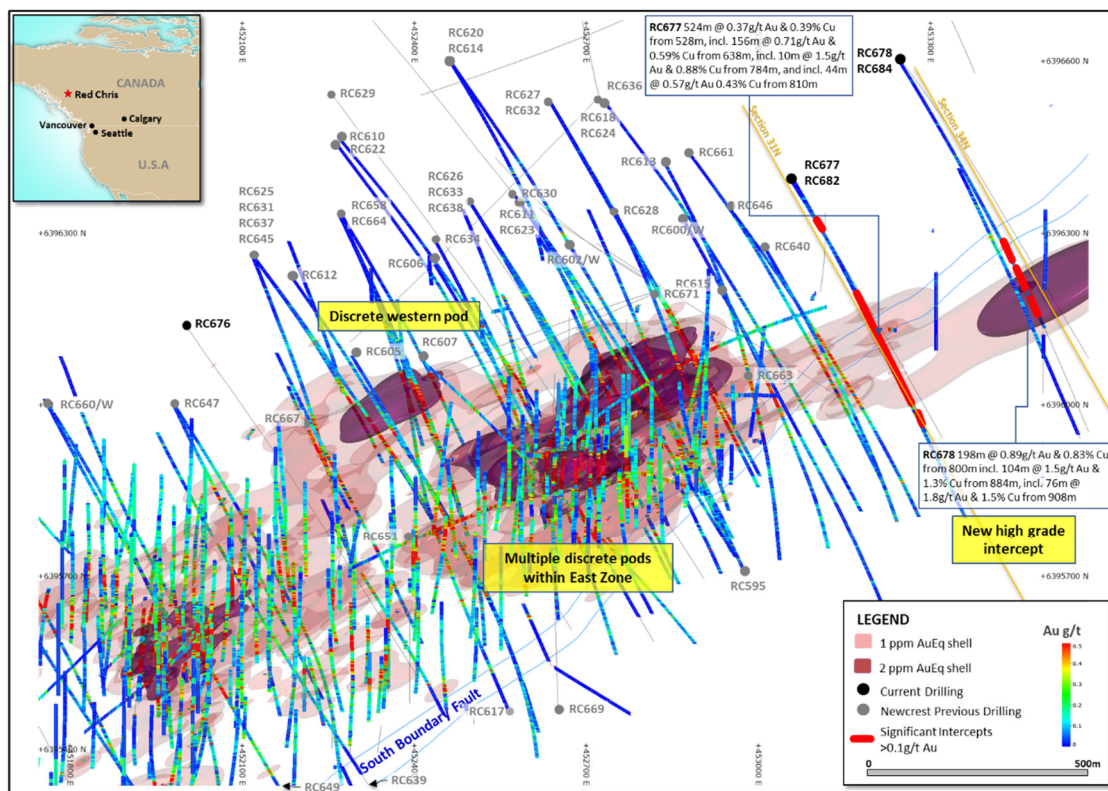


Figure 5. Schematic plan view map of the East Ridge and East Zone showing drill hole locations (Newcrest & Imperial) and significant Newcrest intercepts (drill intercepts have been reported in Appendix 1 of this report, and in prior Newcrest exploration releases). 1g/t AuEq and 2g/t AuEq shell projections generated from a Leapfrog model and sliced at 800mRL. Gold equivalent (AuEq) grade calculated using a copper conversion factor of 1.79 ([gold grade (g/t)] + [copper grade (%) x 1.79]), using US\$1,300/oz Au, US\$3.40/lb Cu and 100% recovery.

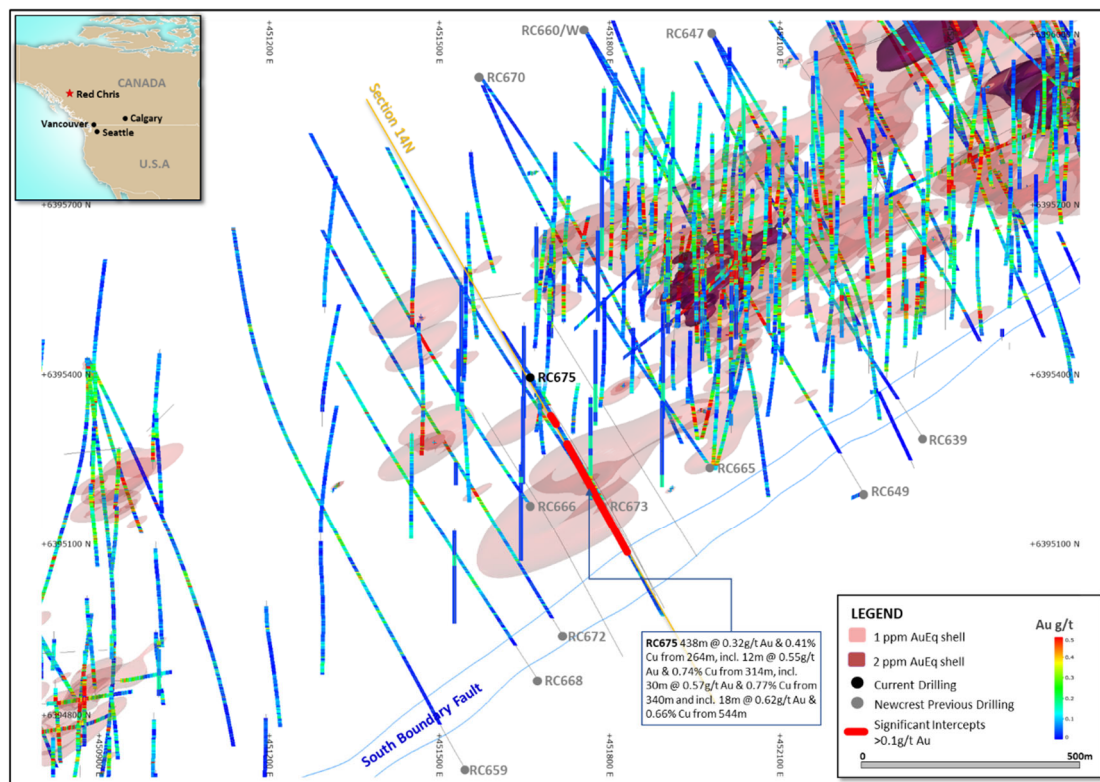


Figure 6. Schematic plan view map of the Main Zone showing drill hole locations (Newcrest & Imperial) and significant Newcrest intercepts (drill intercepts have been reported in Appendix 1 of this report, and in prior Newcrest exploration releases). 1g/t AuEq and 2g/t AuEq shell projections generated from a Leapfrog model and sliced at 800mRL. Gold equivalent (AuEq) grade calculated using a copper conversion factor of 1.79 ([gold grade (g/t)] + [copper grade (%) x 1.79]), using US\$1,300/oz Au, US\$3.40/lb Cu and 100% recovery.

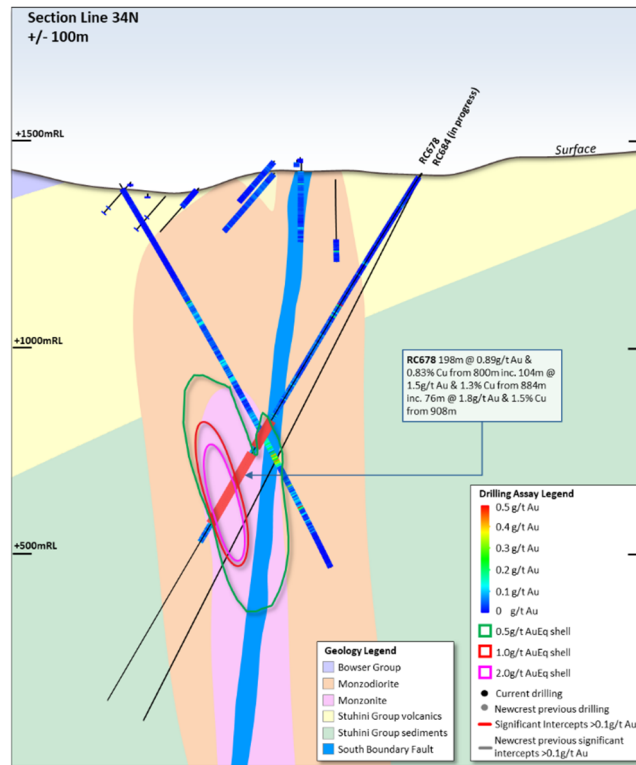


Figure 7. Schematic cross section of RC678 (**Section Line 34**) showing Newcrest and Imperial drill holes and Newcrest intercepts (drill intercepts have been reported in Appendix 1 of this report, and in prior Newcrest exploration releases) 0.5 g/t AuEq, 1g/t AuEq and 2g/t AuEq shell projections generated from Leapfrog model. Due to window size (+/- 50m) and section orientation (150°) hole may appear on multiple sections.

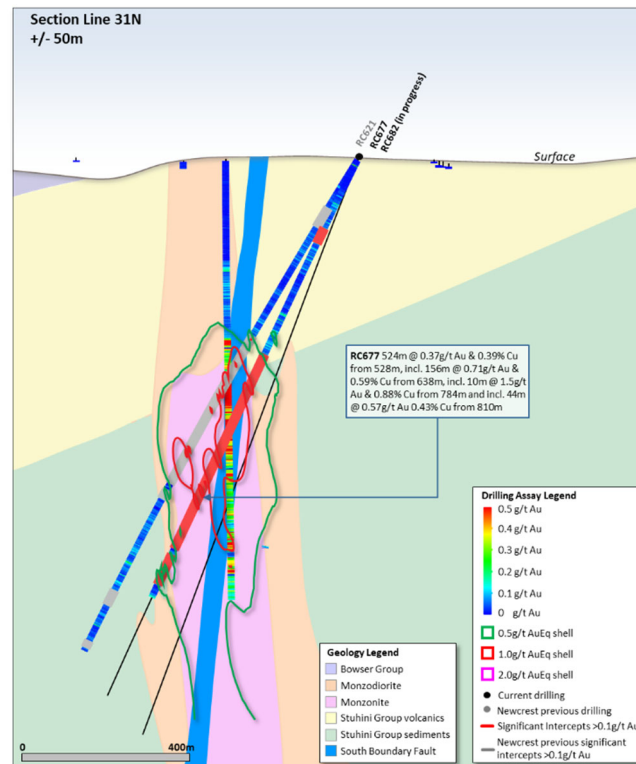


Figure 8. Schematic cross section of RC677 (**Section Line 31**) showing Newcrest and Imperial drill holes and Newcrest intercepts (drill intercepts have been reported in Appendix 1 of this report, and in prior Newcrest exploration releases) 0.5 g/t AuEq, 1g/t AuEq and 2g/t AuEq shell projections generated from Leapfrog model. Due to window size (+/- 50m) and section orientation (150°) hole may appear on multiple sections.

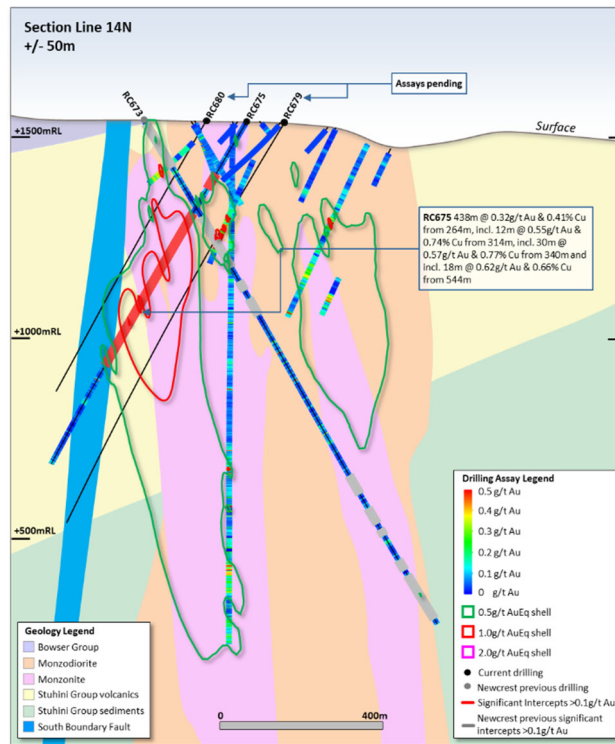


Figure 9. Schematic cross section of RC675 (**Section Line 14**) showing Newcrest and Imperial drill holes and Newcrest intercepts (drill intercepts have been reported in Appendix 1 of this report, and in prior Newcrest exploration releases) 0.5 g/t AuEq, 1g/t AuEq and 2g/t AuEq shell projections generated from Leapfrog model. Due to window size (+/- 50m) and section orientation (150°) hole may appear on multiple sections.

Appendix 2

Havieron Project (Greatland Gold Plc – Joint Venture Agreement): JORC Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Core samples are obtained from core drilling in Proterozoic basement lithologies. PQ-HQ and NQ diameter core was drilled on a 6m run. Core was cut using an automated core-cutter and half core sampled at 1m intervals with breaks for major geological changes. Sampling intervals range from 0.2 – 1.0m. Cover sequences were not sampled.
Drilling techniques	Permian Paterson Formation cover sequence was drilled using mud rotary drilling. Depths of cover typically observed to approximately 420m vertically below surface. Steel casing was emplaced to secure the pre-collar. Core drilling was advanced from the base of the cover sequence with PQ3, HQ3 and NQ2 diameter coring configuration. Core from inclined drill holes are oriented on 3m and 6m runs using an electronic core orientation tool (Reflex ACTIII). At the end of each run, the bottom of hole position is marked by the driller, which is later transferred to the whole drill core run length with a bottom of hole reference line.
Drill sample recovery	Core recovery is systematically recorded from the commencement of coring to end of hole, by reconciling against driller's depth blocks in each core tray with data recorded in the database. Drillers depth blocks provided the depth, interval of core recovered, and interval of core drilled. Core recoveries were typically 100%, with isolated zones of lower recovery. Cover sequence drilling by the mud-rotary drilling did not yield recoverable samples.
Logging	Geological logging recorded qualitative descriptions of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and structure (for all core drilled – 7,071m from 26 drillholes, all intersecting mineralisation), including orientation of key geological features. Geotechnical measurements were recorded including Rock Quality Designation (RQD) fracture frequency, solid core recovery and qualitative rock strength measurements. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded every metre. The bulk density of selected drill core intervals was determined at site on whole core samples. All geological and geotechnical logging was conducted at the Havieron site. Digital data logging was captured on diamond drill core intervals only, and all data validated and stored in an acQuire database. All drill cores were photographed, prior to cutting and/or sampling the core. The logging is of sufficient quality to support Mineral Resource estimates.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. Core was cut and sampled at the Telfer and Havieron core processing facility. Half core samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags and grouped in plastic bags for dispatch to the laboratory. Sample weights typically varied from 0.5 to 4kg. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Drill core samples were freighted by air and road to the laboratory. Sample preparation was conducted at the independent ISO17025 accredited Intertek Laboratory, Perth (Intertek). Samples were dried at 105°C, and crushed to 95% passing 4.75mm, and the split to obtain up to 3kg sub-sample, which was pulverised (using LM5) to produce a pulped product with the minimum standard of 95% passing 106µm, the sample and 10 samples either side are re-ground or re-screened. There are very few instances of <95% passing the second grind. An assessment of the grind size verses Au grade has shown that rare mineralised assays are affected by grinding issues. Duplicate samples were collected from crush and pulp samples at a rate of 1:20. Duplicate results show an acceptable level of variability for the material sampled and style of mineralisation. Periodic size checks (1:20) for crush and pulp samples and sample weights are provided by the laboratory and recorded in the acQuire database.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Assaying of drill core samples was conducted at Intertek. All samples were assayed for 48 elements using a 4-acid digestion followed by ICP-AES/ICP-MS determination (method 4A/MS907), which is considered to provide a total assay for copper. Gold analyses were determined by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (method FA50N/AA), which is considered to provide a total assay for gold. Sampling and assaying quality control procedures consisted of inclusion of certified reference material (CRMs), coarse residue and pulp duplicates with each batch (at least 1:20). Assays of quality control samples were compared with reference samples in acQuire database and verified as acceptable prior to use of data from analysed batches.

Criteria	Commentary
	Laboratory quality control data, including laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates, repeats and grind size results are captured in the acQuire database and assessed for accuracy and precision for recent data. Extended quality control programs including pulp samples submitted to an umpire laboratory and combined with more extensive re-submission programs have been completed. Analysis of the available quality control sample assay results indicates that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved and the database contains no analytical data that has been numerically manipulated. The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration drilling results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Sampling intervals defined by the geologist are electronically assigned sample identification numbers prior to core cutting. Corresponding sample numbers matching pre-labelled calico bags are assigned to each interval. All sampling and assay information were stored in a secure acQuire database with restricted access. Electronically generated sample submission forms providing the sample identification number accompany each submission to the laboratory. Assay results from the laboratory with corresponding sample identification are loaded directly into the acQuire database. Assessment of reported significant assay intervals was verified by re-logging of diamond drill core intervals and assessment of high resolution core photography. The verification of significant intersections has been completed by company personnel and the Competent Person/Qualified Person. No adjustments are made to assay data, and no twinned holes have been completed. There are no currently known drilling, sampling, recovery, or other factors that could materially affect the accuracy or reliability of the data.
Location of data points	Drill collar locations were surveyed using a differential GPS with GNSS with a stated accuracy of +/- 0.5m for all drill holes reported. Drill rig alignment was attained using an electronic azimuth aligner. Downhole survey was collected at 6-12m intervals in the cover sequence, and every 6 to 30m in diamond drill core segments of the drill hole using single shot (Axis Mining Champ Gyro). The single shot surveys have been validated using continuous survey to surface (Axis Mining Champ) along with a selection of drill holes re-surveyed by an external survey contractor using a DeviGyro tool - confirming sufficient accuracy for downhole spatial recording. A LIDAR survey was completed over the project area in Nov 2019 which was used to prepare a DEM / topographic model for the project with a spatial accuracy of +/- 0.1m vertical and +/- 0.3m horizontal. The topography is generally low relief to flat, elevation within the dune corridors in ranges between 250-265m Australian Height Datum (AHD) steepening to the southeast. All collar coordinates are provided in the Geocentric Datum of Australian (GDA20 Zone 51). All relative depth information is reported in AHD +5000m.
Data spacing and distribution	Within the South-East Crescent and Breccia zone drill hole spacing ranges from 50 to 100m, to 50 by 50m within the initial resource extents. Outside the initial resource boundary drill hole spacing ranges from 50 to 200m in lateral extent within the breccia zone over an area of ~2km². The data spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity. Significant assay intercepts remain open. Further drilling is required to determine the extent of currently defined mineralisation. No sample compositing is applied to samples. Drilling intersects mineralisation at various angles.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Drill holes exploring the extents of the Haverton mineral system intersect moderately dipping carbonate and siliclastic sedimentary facies, mineralised breccia and sub-vertical intrusive lithologies. Geological modelling has been interpreted from historic and Newcrest drill holes. Variable brecciation, alteration and sulphide mineralisation is observed with a footprint with dimensions of 650m x 350m trending in a north west orientation and over 1000m in vertical extent below cover. The subvertical southeast high grade arcuate crescent sulphide zone has an average thickness of 20m and has been defined over a strike length of up to 550m, and over 600m in vertical extent below cover. Drilling direction is oriented to intersect the steeply dipping high-grade sulphide mineralisation zones at an intersection angle of greater than 40 degrees. The drilled length of reported intersections is typically greater than true width of mineralisation.
Sample security	The security of samples is controlled by tracking samples from drill rig to database. Drill core was delivered from the drill rig to the Haverton core yard every shift. On completion of geological and geotechnical logging, core processing was completed by Newcrest personnel at the Haverton facility. High resolution core photography and cutting of drill core was undertaken at the Haverton core processing facilities.

Criteria	Commentary
	Samples were freighted in sealed bags by air and road to the Laboratory, and in the custody of Newcrest representatives. Sample numbers are generated directly from the database. All samples are collected in pre-numbered calico bags. Verification of sample numbers and identification is conducted by the laboratory on receipt of samples, and sample receipt advise issued to Newcrest. Details of all sample movement are recorded in a database table. Dates, Hole ID sample ranges, and the analytical suite requested are recorded with the dispatch of samples to analytical services. Any discrepancies logged at the receipt of samples into the analytical services are validated.
Audits or reviews	Internal reviews of core handling, sample preparation and assays laboratories were conducted on a regular basis by both project personnel and owner representatives. In the Competent Person's opinion, the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are consistent with current industry standards and are entirely appropriate and acceptable for the styles of mineralisation identified and will be appropriate for use in the reporting of exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates. There are no identified drilling, sampling or recovery factors that materially impact the adequacy and reliability of the results of the drilling programme in place at the Havieron Project.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Havieron Project is entirely contained within mining tenement M45/1287, which is jointly owned by Greatland Pty Ltd and Newcrest Operations Limited. Newcrest has entered into a Joint Venture Agreement (effective 30 November 2020) and Farm-In Agreement (effective 12 March 2019) with Greatland Pty Ltd and Greatland Gold plc. Newcrest is the manager of the Havieron Project. Newcrest has now met the Stage 3 expenditure requirement (US\$45 million) and is entitled to earn an additional 20% joint venture interest, resulting in an overall joint venture interest of 60%. Newcrest has the right to earn up to a 70% interest and acquire a further 5% at fair market value. Newcrest and the Western Desert Lands Aboriginal Corporation are parties to an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) which relates to the use of native title land for Newcrest's current operations at Telfer and its activities within a 60-km radius around Telfer and includes its exploration activities at Havieron. The parties have agreed that the ILUA will apply to any future development activities by the Joint Venture Participants (Newcrest and Greatland Gold) at Havieron. The mining tenement M45/1287 wholly replaces the 12 sub-blocks of exploration tenement E45/4701 (former exploration tenement on which the Havieron Project is based) and was granted on 10 September 2020. All obligations with respect to legislative requirements including minimum expenditure are maintained in good standing for prior exploration tenement E45/4701.
Exploration done by other parties	Newcrest completed six core holes in the vicinity of the Havieron Project from 1991 to 2003. Greatland Gold completed drill targeting and drilling of nine Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes with core tails for a total of approximately 6,800m in 2018. Results of drilling programs conducted by Greatland Gold have previously been reported on the Greatland Gold website. Drilling has defined an intrusion-related mineral system with evidence of breccia and massive sulphide-hosted higher-grade gold-copper mineralisation.
Geology	The Havieron Project is located within the north-western exposure of the Palaeo-Proterozoic to Neoproterozoic Paterson Orogen (formerly Paterson Province), 45 km east of Telfer. The Yeneena Supergroup hosts the Havieron prospect and consists of a 9km thick sequence of marine sedimentary rocks and is entirely overlain by approximately 420m of Phanerozoic sediments of the Paterson Formation and Quaternary aeolian sediments. Gold and copper mineralisation at Havieron consist of breccia, vein and massive sulphide replacement gold and copper mineralisation typical of intrusion-related and skarn styles of mineralisation. Mineralisation is hosted by metasedimentary rocks (meta-sandstones, meta-siltstones and meta-carbonate) and intrusive rocks of an undetermined age. The main mineral assemblage contains well developed pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite and pyrite sulphide mineral assemblages as breccia and vein infill, and massive sulphide lenses. The main mineralisation event is associated with amphibole-carbonate-biotite-sericite-chlorite wall rock alteration. Drilling has partially defined the extents of mineralisation which are observed over 650m by 350m within an arcuate shaped mineralised zone, and to depths of up to 1400m below surface.
Drill hole Information	As provided.
Data aggregation methods	Significant assay intercepts are reported as (A) length-weighted averages exceeding 1.0g/t Au greater than or equal to 10m, with a maximum of 5m consecutive internal dilution; and (B) length-weighted averages exceeding 0.2g/t Au for greater than or equal to 20m, with a maximum of 10m consecutive internal dilution, and (C) intervals of >30g/t with no internal dilution which are greater or equal to 30 gram metres (Au_ppm x length). No top cuts are applied to intercept calculations.

Criteria	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Significant assay intervals reported represent apparent widths. Drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and true widths are less than downhole widths. Estimates of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and final geological interpretations have been completed.
Diagrams	As provided.
Balanced reporting	This is the fourteenth release of Exploration Results for this project made by Newcrest. Previous release dates are 25 July 2019, 10 September 2019, 24 October 2019, 2 December 2019, 30 January 2020, 11 March 2020, 30 April 2020, 11 June 2020, 23 July 2020, 10 September 2020, 29 October 2020, 10 December 2020 and 28 January 2021. Earlier reporting of exploration programs conducted by Newcrest and Greatland Gold have previously been reported. Exploration drilling programs are ongoing and further material results will be reported in subsequent Newcrest releases.
Other substantive exploration data	Nil
Further work	Growth drilling is planned to extend the limits of the mineralised system and infill drilling in the existing defined breccias looking to establish additional resources outside of those stated in this announcement.

Drillhole data⁽¹⁾

Havieron Project, Paterson Province, Western Australia

*Reporting Criteria: Intercepts reported are downhole drill width (not true width) Au >0.20ppm (0.2g/t Au) and minimum 20m downhole width with maximum consecutive internal dilution of 10m. Average grades are based on length-weighting of samples grades. Also highlighted are high grade intervals of Au >1.0ppm (1g/t Au) and minimum 10m downhole width with maximum consecutive internal dilution of 5m, and intervals of >30g/t with no internal dilution which are greater or equal to 30 gram metres (Au_ppm x length) are tabled. Gold grades are reported to two significant figures, the downhole lengths are rounded to 0.1m which may cause some apparent discrepancies in interval widths. Samples are from core drilling which is PQ, HQ or NQ in diameter. Core is photographed and logged by the geology team before being cut. Half core PQ, HQ and NQ samples are prepared for assay and the remaining material is retained in the core farm for future reference. Each assay batch is submitted with duplicates and standards to monitor laboratory quality. Total depth (end of hole) is rounded to one decimal place for reporting purposes. Collars denoted with a * show partial results, with further significant assays to be reported in subsequent exploration updates.*

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Cu (pct)	Cut off
HAD060W3	MR-DD	464463	7597243	5260	853	315	-59	739	772	33	0.23	0.08	0.2 g/t Au
								783	826.3	43.3	0.99	0.24	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	790.2	817	26.8	1.4	0.32	1.0 g/t Au
HAD112	MR-DD	463837	7597384	5260	751	38	-57	545.9	742	196.1	1.7	0.28	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	567	568	1	38	0.21	30 g/t Au
							incl	595	613.5	18.5	4.9	0.60	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	599.5	600	0.5	91	1.1	30 g/t Au
HAD113W2	MR-DD	463850	7597976	5256	906	132	-58	629	674.9	45.9	0.55	0.05	0.2 g/t Au
								767.6	788.8	21.2	0.51	0.18	0.2 g/t Au
								799.5	888.8	89.3	2.3	0.38	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	861	862	1	55	1.1	30 g/t Au
HAD114W1	MR-DD	464570	7598074	5258	910	230	-57	770.4	885.2	114.8	0.97	0.14	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	840.6	856.6	16	5.1	0.49	1.0 g/t Au
HAD114W2	MR-DD	464570	7598074	5258	919	230	-57	770.8	781.8	11	2.7	0.06	1.0 g/t Au
								833.7	906	72.3	0.28	0.04	0.2 g/t Au
HAD115	MR-DD	464294	7597925	5257	891	220	-61	595.2	615.5	20.3	1.0	0.11	0.2 g/t Au

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Cu (pct)	Cut off
								638.9	692	53.1	1.3	0.21	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	653.2	664.8	11.6	2.5	0.08	1.0 g/t Au
								718	830	112	0.87	0.21	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	754	768	14	1.7	0.66	1.0 g/t Au
								855	887.2	32.2	2.1	0.11	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	857.8	868	10.2	6.2	0.29	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	861.6	862	0.4	109	0.3	30 g/t Au
HAD116	MR-DD	464004	7597296	5260	808	15	-65	644	808	164	1.3	0.49	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	655.7	671.4	15.7	5.2	0.80	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	679.2	694.5	15.3	2.1	1.2	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	759	770.3	11.3	2.6	1.0	1.0 g/t Au
HAD116W1	MR-DD	464003	7597295	5260	821	15	-65	654	759.4	105.4	0.78	0.40	0.2 g/t Au
HAD117	MR-DD	464211	7597977	5256	859	211	-61	595.6	681.6	86	0.24	0.03	0.2 g/t Au
								699	732.7	33.7	6.1	0.63	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	710	732.7	22.7	9.0	0.88	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	714.5	714.9	0.4	88	0.73	30 g/t Au
							incl	719.6	720.5	0.92	39	1.2	30 g/t Au
								752.3	836	83.7	2.0	0.06	0.2 g/t Au
								772	772.7	0.7	74	0.36	30 g/t Au
								801	801.9	0.9	34	0.03	30 g/t Au
HAD117W1	MR-DD	464210	7597978	5256	862	211	-61	599.9	669	69.1	0.32	0.02	0.2 g/t Au
								700	783	83	1.5	0.12	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	732.3	746.2	13.9	6.1	0.50	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	732.3	732.8	0.5	72	7.5	30 g/t Au
								794.2	828	33.8	4.1	0.25	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	794.4	810	15.6	5.8	0.23	1.0 g/t Au
HAD118	MR-DD	464348	7597294	5260	721	330	-55	626	657.9	31.9	3.4	0.88	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	639.3	657.5	18.2	4.7	1.1	1.0 g/t Au
								670.7	712.5	41.8	1.4	0.63	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	670.7	697.9	27.2	1.8	0.61	1.0 g/t Au
HAD119	MR-DD	463898	7597795	5257	713	92	-56	550.1	679.6	129.5	1.5	0.29	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	627	667	40	4.3	0.79	1.0 g/t Au
HAD119W1	MR-DD	463899	7597795	5257	780	92	-56	546	641	95	0.67	0.07	0.2 g/t Au
								663	728	65	2.6	0.45	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	674.5	692	17.5	4.6	0.55	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	697.3	717.7	20.4	3.7	0.54	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	713	714	1	34	0.43	30 g/t Au
HAD120	MR-DD	464002	7597296	5260	775	13	-58	573	772.5	199.5	1.1	0.30	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	580	599.8	19.8	2.8	0.86	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	627.3	643.3	16	2.2	0.74	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	670	683	13	5.6	0.40	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	672.2	673.2	1	54	0.80	30 g/t Au
							incl	710	721.1	11.1	1.1	0.16	1.0 g/t Au

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Cu (pct)	Cut off
HAD121	MR-DD	463853	7597437	5260	660	28	-60	514	584.5	70.5	2.8	0.17	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	519.8	521.9	2.1	59	1.3	30 g/t Au
								605.1	647.7	42.6	0.21	0.04	0.2 g/t Au
HAD122	MR-DD	463855	7597435	5260	710	37	-59	500	597	97	3.9	0.50	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	500	515	15	9.7	1.8	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	502.9	504.3	1.4	38	0.69	30 g/t Au
							incl	525.6	548.1	22.5	7.5	0.57	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	538.3	539	0.7	82	0.71	30 g/t Au
							incl	556.6	572.3	15.7	3.4	0.26	1.0 g/t Au
HAD123	MR-DD	463800	7597704	5258	913	93	-61	489.3	512.3	23	0.77	0.03	0.2 g/t Au
								526.8	654.3	127.5	0.45	0.07	0.2 g/t Au
								711.5	881	169.5	3.4	0.33	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	736.1	795	58.9	6.2	0.23	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	781.8	784.9	3.1	95	0.50	30 g/t Au
							incl	800.2	811.6	11.4	3.9	0.08	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	821.5	832.3	10.8	3.7	0.18	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	861	876.4	15.4	5.9	0.95	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	863	864	1	33	0.90	30 g/t Au
HAD124	MR-DD	464354	7598147	5257	770	223	-60	637	659	22	0.54	0.11	0.2 g/t Au
HAD125	MR-DD	463932	7597782	5257	650	105	-57	511.5	623.1	111.6	0.81	0.31	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	563.9	564.6	0.8	49	0.10	30 g/t Au
							incl	588	606	18	1.4	0.87	1.0 g/t Au
HAD126	MR-DD	463849	7597855	5257	694	87	-53	530.7	609	78.3	1.1	0.51	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	585.9	606.5	20.6	3.0	1.1	1.0 g/t Au
HAD127	MR-DD	464571	7597737	5259	713	269	-54	537	616.3	79.3	4.5	1.4	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	549	590.7	41.7	8.4	2.6	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	555	556	1	34	3.7	30 g/t Au
							incl	571.7	572.8	1.2	81	0.69	30 g/t Au
HAD128	MR-DD	464323	7598101	5257	624	213	-62	483.3	514	30.7	0.37	0.03	0.2 g/t Au
								530	563.2	33.2	1.2	0.31	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	538.3	557	18.7	2.0	0.38	1.0 g/t Au
HAD129	MR-DD	464348	7597490	5261	685	315	-65	488	605	117	1.9	0.62	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	496	512.5	16.5	4.0	0.68	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	538.2	563	24.8	4.3	1.3	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	594	605	11	1.6	1.2	1.0 g/t Au
HAD130	MR-DD	464603	7597752	5258	950	267	-58	622	731.4	109.4	5.9	0.63	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	630	654	24	17	1.4	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	631.1	633.4	2.4	103	1.4	30 g/t Au
							incl	664	694	30	7.3	0.67	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	675	676	1	68	1.8	30 g/t Au
							incl	682	683	1	34	1.3	30 g/t Au
								764	764.4	0.4	82	0.31	30 g/t Au
								767.3	768.4	1.1	76	1.2	30 g/t Au

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Cu (pct)	Cut off
HAD131	MR-DD	464348	7597489	5261	567	306	-62	508	562.5	54.5	1.9	1.3	0.2 g/t Au
							incl	508.2	542	33.8	2.4	1.2	1.0 g/t Au
							incl	552.5	562.5	10	2.2	2.8	1.0 g/t Au
HAD132	MR-DD	463613	7597741	5258	695	92	-57	518.7	558	39.3	0.54	0.06	0.2 g/t Au
								590.3	624.8	34.5	0.27	0.05	0.2 g/t Au
								636.8	670	33.2	0.24	0.03	0.2 g/t Au

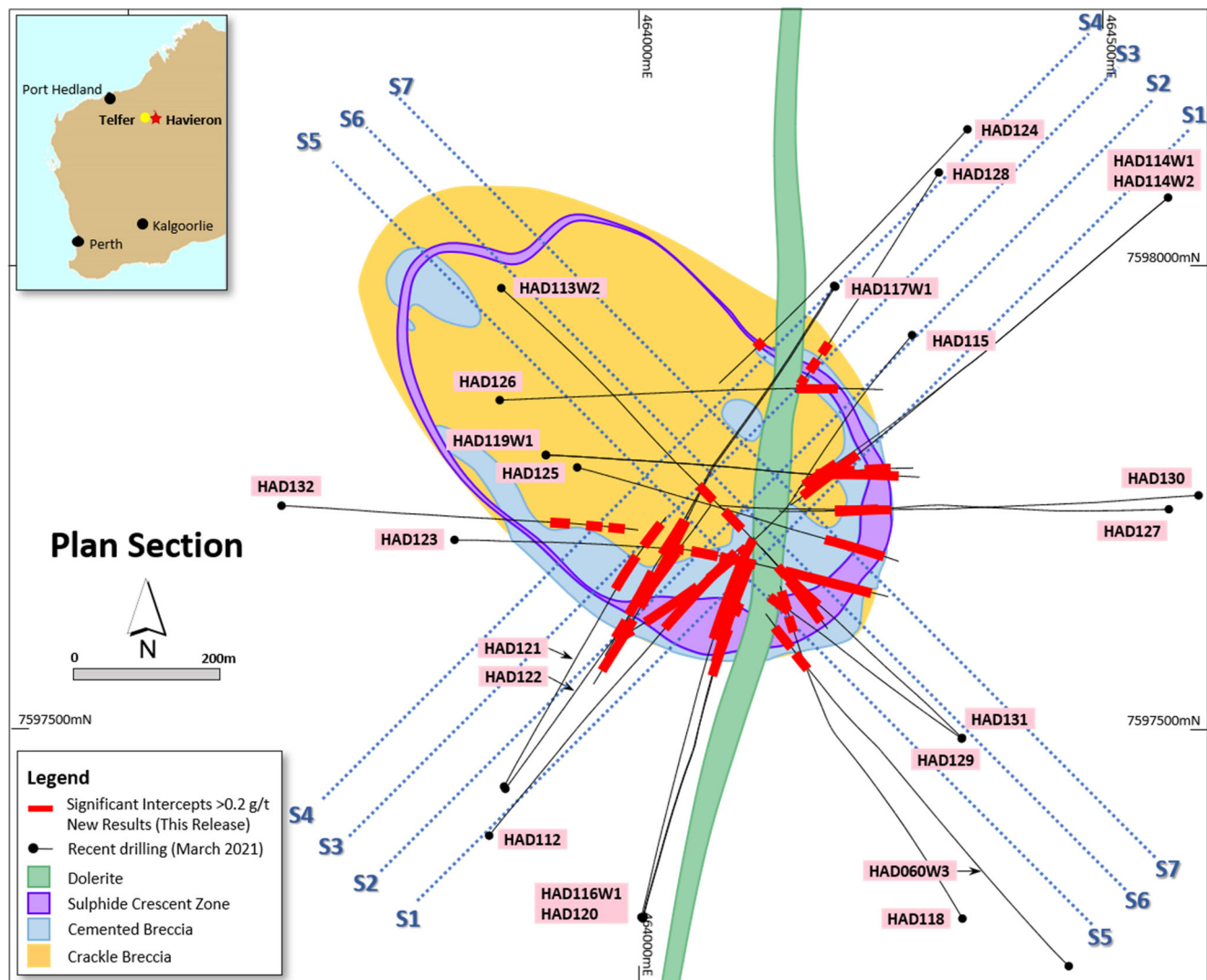
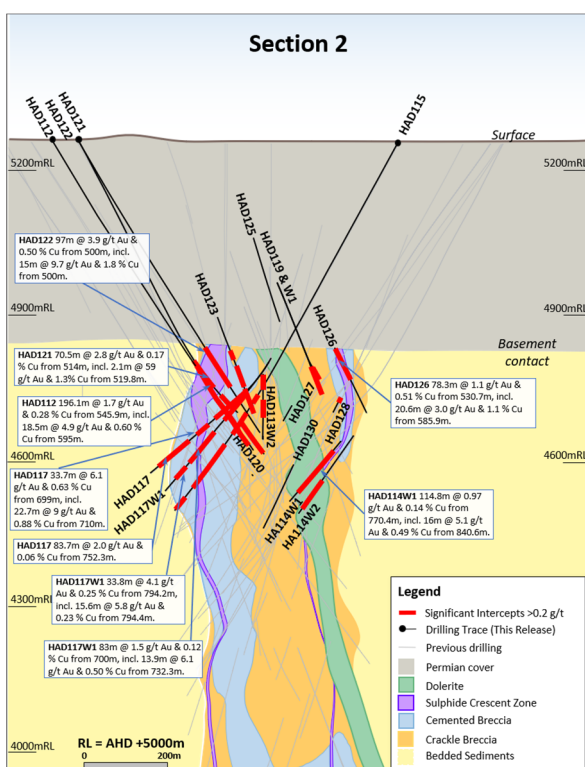
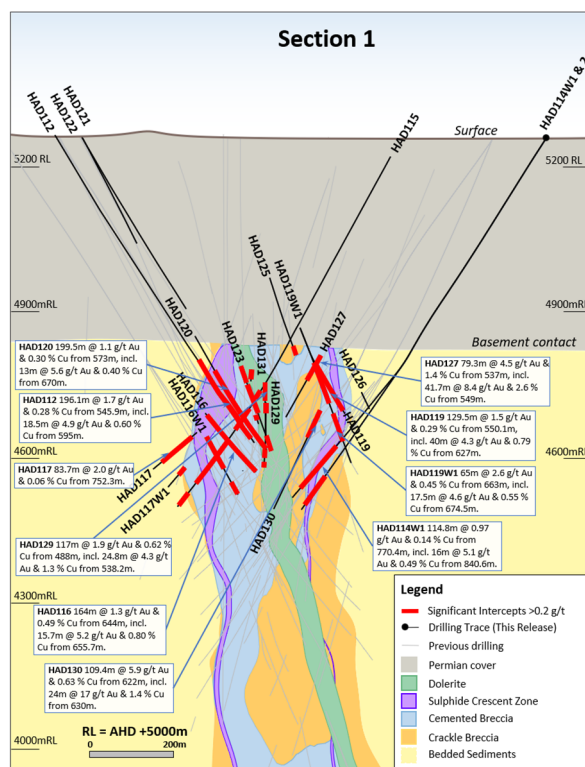


Figure 10. Schematic plan view map showing drill hole locations and significant intercepts reported in this release superimposed on the interpreted geology. Previously reported holes are not shown for the sake of clarity. Note some holes and results appear on multiple sections due to the sections orientation and sections overlap.



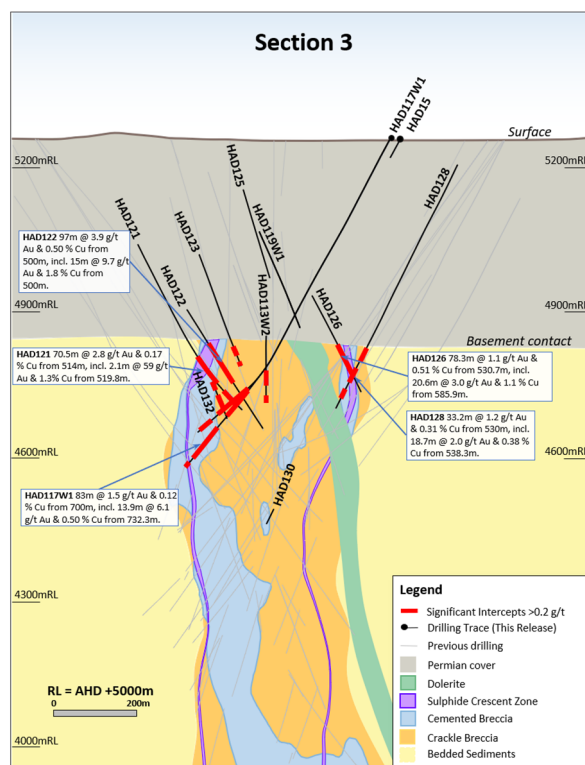


Figure 13. Schematic cross section of geology and significant new drillhole intercepts (looking northwest, **Section Line S3**, +/-50m section width, as shown in Figure 10). Due to section window size and orientation holes may appear on multiple sections.

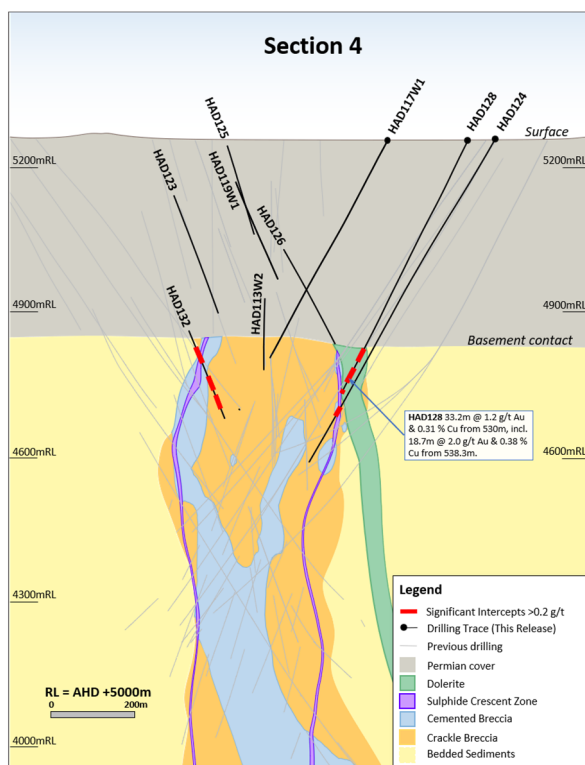
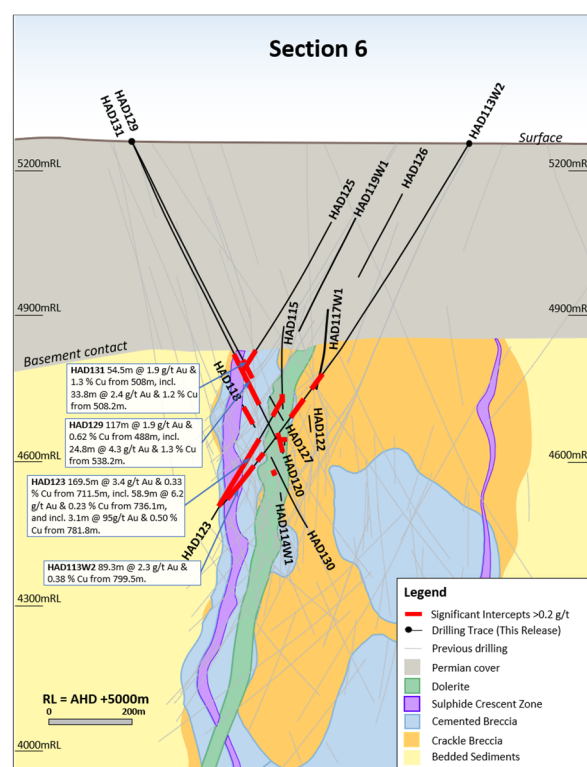
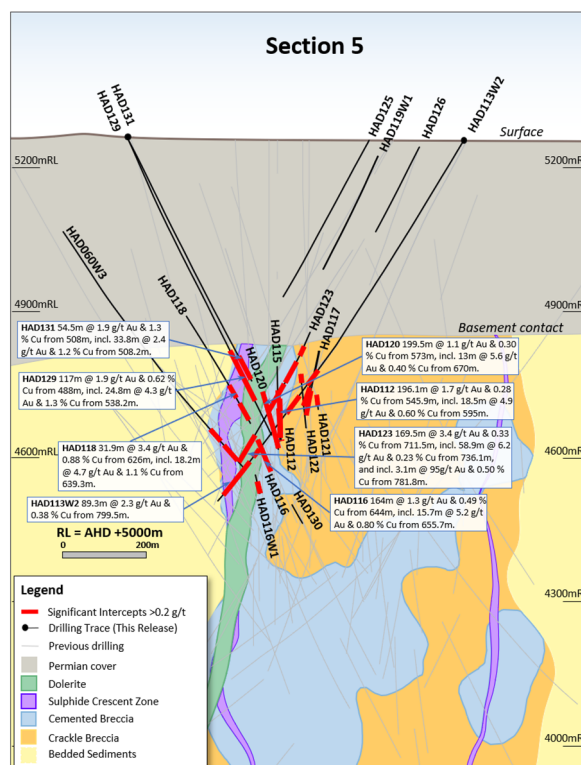


Figure 14. Schematic cross section of geology and significant new drillhole intercepts (looking northwest, **Section Line S4**, +/-50m section width, as shown in Figure 10). Due to section window size and orientation holes may appear on multiple sections.



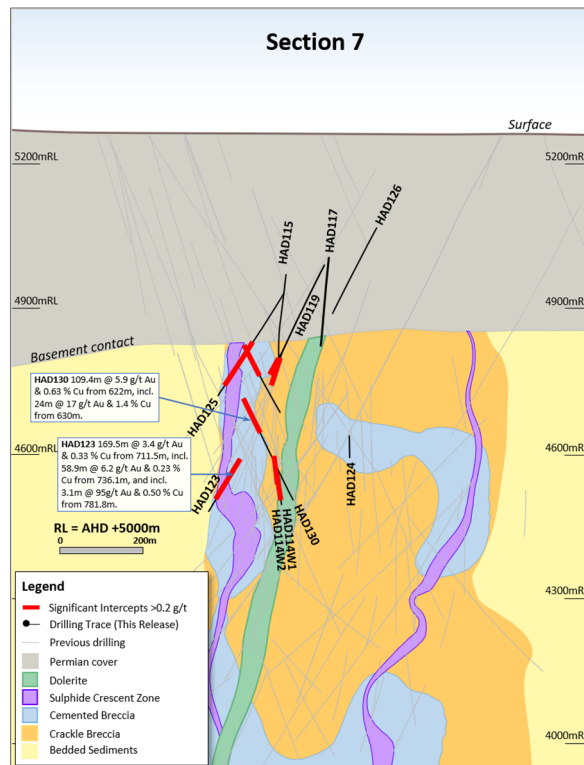


Figure 17. Schematic cross section of geology and significant new drillhole intercepts (looking southwest, **Section Line S7**, +/-50m section width, as shown in Figure 10). Due to section window size and orientation holes may appear on multiple sections.

Forward Looking Statements

This document includes forward looking statements and forward looking information within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “continue”, “objectives”, “targets”, “outlook” and “guidance”, or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding estimated reserves and resources, certain plans, strategies, aspirations and objectives of management, anticipated production, study or construction dates, expected costs, cash flow or production outputs and anticipated productive lives of projects and mines. Newcrest continues to distinguish between outlook and guidance. Guidance statements relate to the current financial year. Outlook statements relate to years subsequent to the current financial year.

These forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause Newcrest’s actual results, performance and achievements or industry results to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements, or industry results, expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which Newcrest operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation. For further information as to the risks which may impact on Newcrest’s results and performance, please see the risk factors included in the Annual Information Form dated 13 October 2020 lodged with ASX and SEDAR.

Forward looking statements are based on Newcrest’s good faith assumptions as to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect Newcrest’s business and operations in the future. Newcrest does not give any assurance that the assumptions will prove to be correct. There may be other factors that could cause actual results or events not to be as anticipated, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of Newcrest. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements, particularly in the current economic climate with the significant volatility, uncertainty and disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Forward looking statements in this document speak only at the date of issue. Except as required by applicable laws or regulations, Newcrest does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward looking statements or to advise of any change in assumptions on which any such statement is based.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Reporting Requirements

As an Australian Company with securities listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX), Newcrest is subject to Australian disclosure requirements and standards, including the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ASX. Investors should note that it is a requirement of the ASX listing rules that the reporting of ore reserves and mineral resources in Australia is in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code) and that Newcrest’s ore reserve and mineral resource estimates comply with the JORC Code.

Newcrest is also subject to certain Canadian disclosure requirements and standards, as a result of its secondary listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX), including the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). Investors should note that it is a requirement of Canadian securities law that the reporting of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources in Canada and the disclosure of scientific and technical information concerning a mineral project on a property material to Newcrest comply with NI 43-101. Newcrest’s material properties are currently Cadia, Lihir and Wafi-Golpu.

Competent Person’s Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, and related scientific and technical information, is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr F. MacCorquodale. Mr MacCorquodale is the General Manager – Greenfields Exploration and a full-time employee of Newcrest Mining Limited. He is a shareholder in Newcrest Mining Limited and is entitled to participate in Newcrest’s executive equity long term incentive plan, details of which are included in Newcrest’s 2020 Remuneration Report. He is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr MacCorquodale has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code and as a Qualified Person under NI 43-101. Mr MacCorquodale approves the disclosure of scientific and technical information contained in this document and consents to the inclusion of material of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Authorised by the Newcrest Disclosure Committee

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